SUNNY ACRES (PWS# 1400047)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

March 27, 2003

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This risk assessment is based on a land use inventory in the well recharge zone, sensitivity factors associated with how the well was constructed, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for the Sunny Acres*, describes the public drinking water well; the well recharge zone and potential contaminant sites located inside the recharge zone boundaries. This assessment, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this public water system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

A single well drawing water from the alluvial aquifer paralleling the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River supplies drinking water for Sunny Acres. The water system serves 40 connections including a residential population of 25 people in a mobile home park about a mile east of Kellogg, Idaho. The well was drilled in the 1950's. A ground water susceptibility analysis DEQ conducted January 16, 2003 ranked the well highly susceptible to microbial, inorganic, synthetic and volatile organic chemical contamination. Risk factors related to the shallowness of the well and its location in a flood plain comprised of coarse alluvial soils added the most points to the final susceptibility scores.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Continuing to maintain the wellhead and surface seal in compliance with the *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems* is probably the most important drinking water protection available to Sunny Acres. Good maintenance and operating procedures can mitigate vulnerability due to inherent geological conditions. Contaminants in the well house and sanitary setback zone are more likely to have an adverse effect on water quality than multiple potential contaminant sites elsewhere in the well recharge zone.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. For assistance in developing protection strategies, please contact your regional Department of Environmental Quality office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR SUNNY ACRES

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

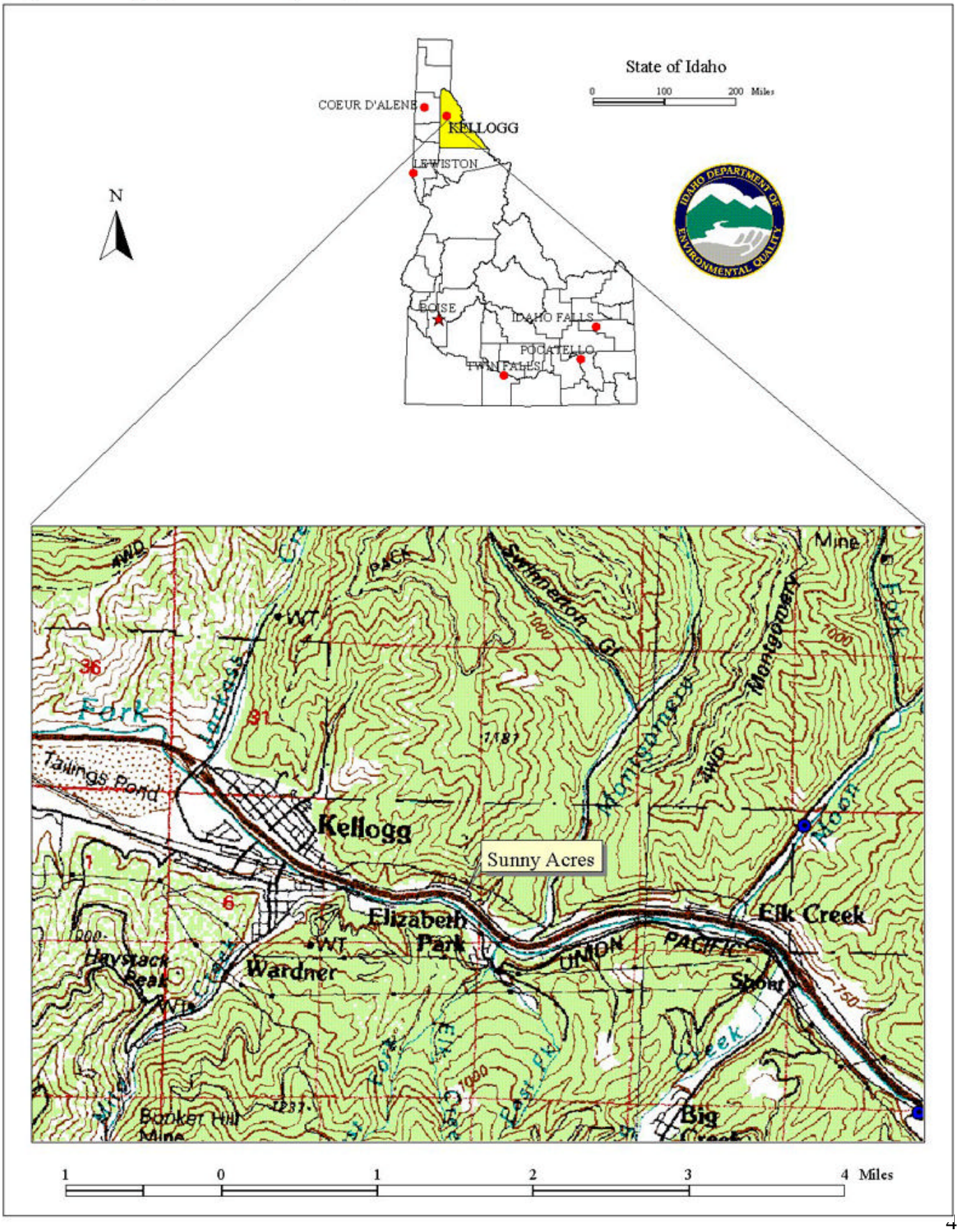
The following sections contain information necessary for understanding how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and an inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The ground water Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet used to develop this assessment is attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public drinking water source in Idaho for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These assessments are based on a land use inventory inside the delineated recharge zones, sensitivity factors associated with how the well is constructed, and aquifer characteristics. The state must complete more than 2900 assessments by May of 2003. Because resources and the time available to accomplish assessments are limited, an in-depth, site-specific investigation for every public water system is not possible.

The results of the source water assessment should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system. The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities for developing a protection strategy for their drinking water supply. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Sunny Acres



Section 2. Preparing for the Assessment

Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the well recharge area into time of travel zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water flowing through the aquifer to reach a well. The ground water flow model used data DEQ assimilated from a variety of sources including local well logs and pumping volume estimates for the Sunny Acres well.

Sunny Acres operates community water system with 40 connections serving a mobile home park and businesses located about a mile east of Kellogg Idaho (Figure 1). The estimated depth of the well, which was drilled in the 1950s, is from 53 to 60 feet. It is capable of producing about 100 gallons per minute.

A ground water model DEQ developed for Coeur d'Alene River/Silver Valley is the basis for the Sunny Acres delineation. The no flow boundaries for the model were set at the surficial extent of the alluvium in the river valley. The range of transmissivities (K*b) used in the model varied from 22,000 to 40,000 feet^2 per day. With a porosity of 0.2 and a recharge of 22 inches per year, the delineations extend from 5.75 miles (K*b =22,000 feet^2 per day) to 9.75 miles (K*b =40,000 feet^2 per day), but are very narrow. Since the final delineations encompass the entire floodplain area, the length was shortened to about 4.5 miles (Figure 2).

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Inventories for all public water systems in Idaho were conducted in two-phases. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within a system's source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. Maps showing the delineations and tables summarizing the results of the database search were then sent to system operators for review and correction during the second or enhanced phase of the inventory process. Information from the public water system file is incorporated into the potential contaminant/land use inventory.

Figure 2, *Sunny Acres Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 of this report shows the location of the Sunny Acres well, the zone of contribution DEQ delineated for it, and potential contaminant sites in the vicinity. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. When a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

The susceptibility to contamination of all ground water sources in Idaho is being assessed on the following factors:

- physical integrity of the well,
- hydrologic characteristics,
- land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources
- historic water quality

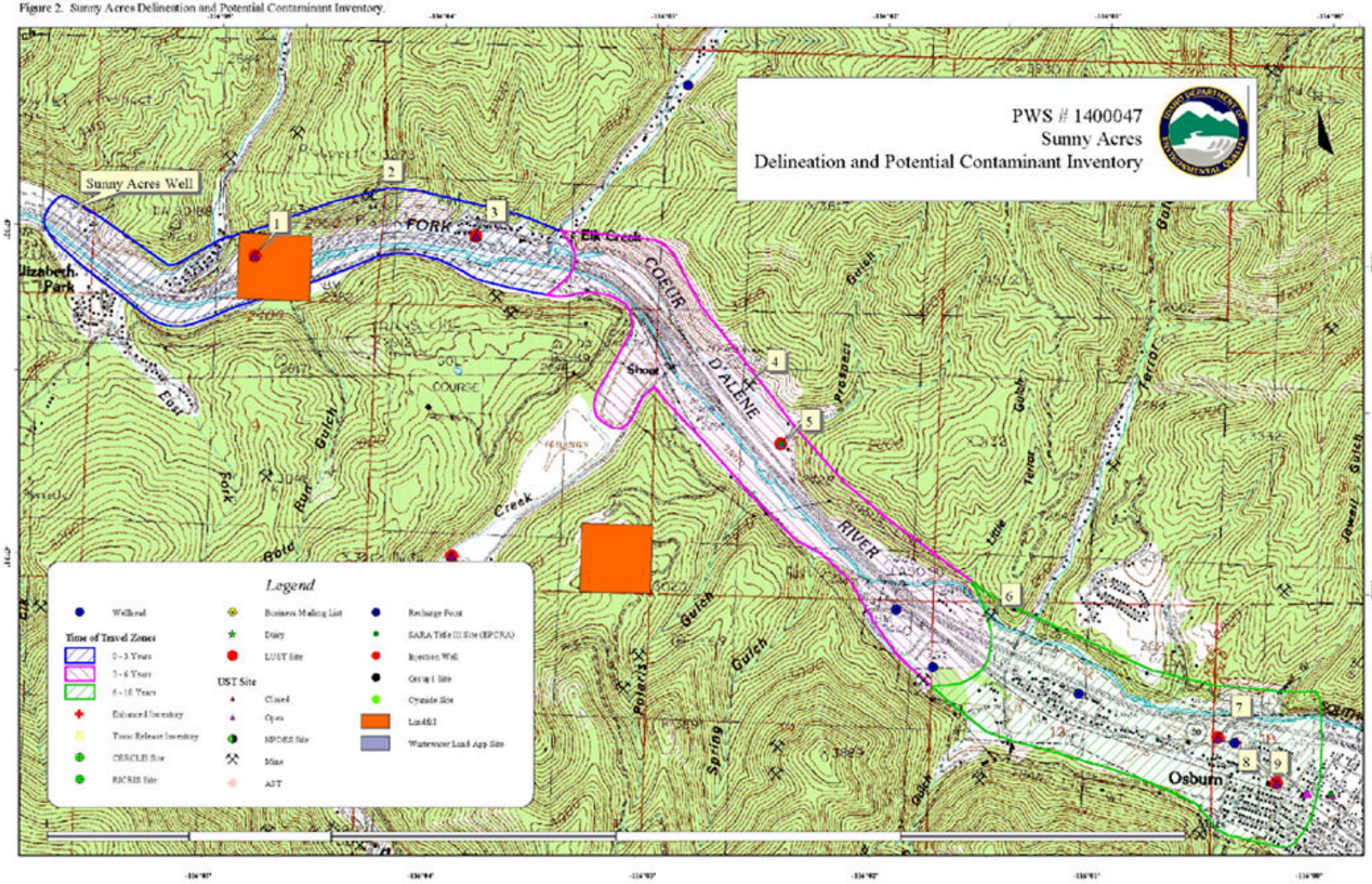
The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. A high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet for the Sunny Acres well, Attachment A, shows in detail how the well was scored.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the wells to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a well that can better protect the water. This portion of the susceptibility analysis relies on information from individual well logs and from the most recent sanitary survey of the public water system. No well log is available for the Sunny Acres well. The water system was in substantial compliance with the *Idaho Rules for Public Water Systems* when it was inspected in 1995. No serious deficiencies in the wellhead and surface seal maintenance were noted during the survey.

The Sunny Acres well was drilled in the 1950s. The well is estimated to be from 53 to 60 feet deep with a 10-inch steel casing that extends from 16 inches above the concrete well house floor to a depth of 45 feet. A water supply survey dated April 30, 1982 lists the static water level at 16 feet below ground surface. Details about the depth and composition of the surface seal are unknown since no well log is available.

Figure 2. Sunny Acres Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory.



Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity scores reflect natural geologic conditions at the well site and in the recharge zone. Information for this part of the analysis is derived from individual well logs and from the soil drainage classification inside the delineation boundaries. The Sunny Acres well scored 6 points out of 6 points possible in the hydrologic sensitivity portion of the susceptibility analysis.

Soils in the recharge zone generally are moderately well to well drained, offering little protection against the migration of contaminants toward the well. Because no well log is available, the specific composition of the soil above the water table at the well site is not known. The well is in the flood plain about 300 feet north of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and 600 feet west of Ross Gulch. A site investigation in 1996 concluded that the well might be surface water influenced because of its relative shallowness, the observed coarseness of soils in the vicinity, and positive microbial tests following flooding in 1995. Further testing is needed to determine whether the well is hydraulically connected to surface water.

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

Figure 2, *Sunny Acres Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 shows the location of the Sunny Acres well, and the recharge zone boundaries stretching from Elizabeth Park to the City of Osburn. Interstate 90, the river and clusters of housing characterize land use in the 1000-acre recharge zone delineated for the Sunny Acres well. As a major trucking route, the interstate is a potential source of every type of regulated contaminant. Other potential sources of contamination documented inside the recharge zone boundaries are listed on the table below. Inactive mines, number 2 and 6 on the table, were not counted as significant potential sources of inorganic chemicals since they were very small producers without milling facilities.

Table 1. Sunny Acres Potential Contaminant Inventory

CLASS*	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS**	MAP ID	TOT ZONE:
LUST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE,CLOSED	SOC, VOC	1	3 YR
UST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE,CLOSED	SOC; VOC	1	3 YR
LANDFILL	TRANSFER STATION	IOC,SOC VOC, MICROBIAL	1	3 YR
MINE	LEAD MINE, NO MILL		2	3 YR
UST SITE	GAS STATION, CLOSED	SOC, VOC	3	3 YR
LUST SITE	GAS STATION, CLOSED	SOC, VOC	3	3 YR
MINE	MINE, FLOTATION PLANT	IOC	4	6 YR
UST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, OPEN	SOC, VOC	5	6 YR
SARA	BULK FUEL STORAGE	SOC, VOC	5	6 YR
LUST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, CLOSED	SOC, VOC, Impact: Unknown	5	6 YR
MINE	GOLD MINE, NO MILL		6	10 YR
LUST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, CLOSED	SOC, VOC	7	10 YR
UST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, CLOSED	SOC, VOC	7	10 YR
LUST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, CLOSED	SOC, VOC	8	10 YR
UST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, CLOSED	SOC, VOC	8	10 YR
UST SITE	BULK FUEL STORAGE, OPEN	SOC, VOC	9	10 YR
NON POINT	INORGANIC PRIORITY AREA	CADMIUM		ALL

*See page 15.for definitions
**IOC = Inorganic Chemicals; SOC = Synthetic Organic Chemicals; VOC = Volatile Organic Chemical

Historic Water Quality

Despite its shallow depth and location the Sunny Acres well has had no persistent water quality problems. Following flooding in 1995 the system installed an injection chlorinator. In the period from February 1996 through the present, only one monthly sample tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Repeat tests were negative. The volatile organic chemical toluene, a solvent found in paints, paint thinners, fingernail polish, lacquers, and adhesives, was detected in a sample from Sunny Acres in September 1993, but not present when the well was re tested for volatile organic chemicals in August 1999. Chloromethane was detected in the August 1999 sample. Chloromethane can be a by-product of chlorination. Other sources of the chemical are vinyl chloride waste, cigarette smoke, polystyrene insulation, and aerosol propellants. Chemical sampling results for Sunny Acres are summarized on the table below.

Table 2. Sunny Acres Chemical Sampling Results

Primary IOC Contaminants (Mandatory Tests)							
Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates
Antimony	0.006	ND	4/15/94, 8/24/99, 3/14/02	Nitrate	10	ND	4/15/94 through 3/14/02
Arsenic	0.01	ND	8/24/99, 3/14/02	Nickel	N/A	ND	4/15/94, 3/14/02
Barium	2	ND	4/15/94, 3/14/02	Selenium	0.05	ND	4/15/94, 8/24/99, 3/14/02
Beryllium	0.004	ND	4/15/94, 3/14/02	Sodium	N/A	3.4	3/14/02
Cadmium	0.005	ND	4/15/94, 8/24/99. 3/14/02	Thallium	0.002	ND	4/15/94, 8/24/99, 3/14/02
Chromium	0.1	ND	4/15/94, 3/14/02	Cyanide	0.02	ND	4/15/94
Mercury	0.002	ND	4/15/94, 3/14/02	Fluoride	4.0	ND	4/15/94, 8/24/99, 3/14/02

Secondary and Other IOC Contaminants (Optional Tests)			
Contaminant	Recommended Maximum (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates
Sulfate		39.5	8/24/99
Iron		0.28	

Regulated and Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals		
Contaminant	Results	Dates
29 Regulated and 13 Unregulated Synthetic Organic Compounds	None Detected	4/25/95, 8/24/99. 3/14/02

Regulated and Unregulated Volatile Organic Chemicals		
Contaminant	Results	Dates
21 Regulated And 16 Unregulated Volatile Organic Compounds	None Detected Except As Listed Below	9/22/93, 8/24/99
Toluene (MCL = 1000 µg/l)	75 µg/l ND	9/22/93 8/24/99
Chloromethane	75 µg/l	8/24/99

Radiological Contaminants			
Contaminant	MCL	Results	Dates
Gross Alpha, Including Ra & U	15 pC/l	1.0-3.0 pC/l	2/24/95, 8.24.99
Gross Beta Particle Activity	4 mrem/year	2.0 mrem(Well) 5.0 mrem (Distribution)	2/24/95 8/24/99

Final Susceptibility Ranking

The Sunny Acres well ranked highly susceptible to all classes of potential contaminants. The well is vulnerable to contamination because of its relative shallowness and location on a narrow flood plain. 11 of the points marked against the well in the final susceptibility scores derive from risks associated with the depth of the water table and soil types found in an unconfined alluvial aquifer. Total scores for system construction and hydrologic sensitivity along with the cumulative scores for land use and potential contaminant sites are shown on Table 3. The complete Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet for the Sunny Acres well can be found in Attachment A.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

The final ranking categories are as follows:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility.

Table 3. Summary of Sunny Acres Susceptibility Evaluation

Cumulative Susceptibility Scores						
Well Name			Contaminant Inventory			
	System Construction 0-6 possible	Hydrologic Sensitivity 0-6 possible	IOC 0-30 possible	SOC 0-30 possible	VOC 0-30 possible	Microbial 0-30 possible
Well #1	5	6	9	13	13	6

Final Susceptibility Score/Ranking				
	IOC 0-18 possible	VOC 0-18 possible	SOC 0-18 possible	Microbial 0-18 possible
Well #1	13/High	14/High	14/High	13/High

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Continuing to maintain the well to ensure the integrity of the wellhead and surface seal is probably the most significant drinking water protection tool available to Sunny Acres. Improvements to the system outlined in sanitary surveys will help reduce the likelihood of contamination. It is important to remember that contaminants in the immediate vicinity of the well are more likely to cause problems than potential contaminant sites outside of the sanitary setback zone. Performing required water quality tests in a timely manner is vital for protecting the public health and protecting the water system from the liability accompanying an outbreak of waterborne illness.

A voluntary measure every system should implement is development of a water emergency response plan. There is a simple form available on the DEQ website, www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm to guide systems through the process. The park should investigate ground water stewardship programs like Home*A*Syst (on the web (www.uwex.edu/homeasyst) or by phone (608) 262-0024). These programs are designed to help well owners assess everyday activities for their potential impact on drinking water quality. Topics include petroleum product storage, handling and storing lawn and household chemicals, auto maintenance and similar activities.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments. Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact the Idaho Rural Association (208) 343-7001 for assistance with drinking water protection strategies.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Coeur d'Alene Regional IDEQ Office	(208) 769-1422
State IDEQ Office, Boise	(208) 373-0502
Website:	http://www.deq.state.id.us/

Idaho Rural Water Association

Melinda Harper, Groundwater Protection Specialist	(800) 962-3257
Website:	http://www.idahoruralwater.com

Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts

Water quality and soil conservation	(208) 338-5900
Website:	http://www.iascd.state.id.us/

References Cited

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Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1999, Idaho Source Water Assessment Plan, October, 39 p.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1997, Idaho Wellhead Protection Plan, Idaho Wellhead Protection Work Group, February.

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Theis, C.V., 1935, The Relation between Lowering of the Piezometric Surface and the Rate and Duration of Discharge of a Well Using Groundwater Storage, Trans. Amer. Geophysical Union, v. 16, pp. 519-524.

Attachment A

Sunny Acres

Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name : **SUNNY ACRES** Source: **WELL #1**

Public Water System Number : **1400047** 1/16/03 10:00:19 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	1950s				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 1995				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	UNKNOWN	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	UNKNOWN	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO	1			
Total System Construction Score		**5**			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		**6**			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	Suburban/ Interstate corridor	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES. Transfer station, closed gas station, surface water	1	2	2	2
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	4	4	4
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	2	2	
4 Points Maximum		1	2	2	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES. Cadmium	2	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		**5**	**6**	**6**	**4**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES. Bulk fuel storage, Mill Site	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	0	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		**2**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Source Present	YES. Bulk fuel storage	0	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	0	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		**9**	**13**	**13**	**6**
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		**13**	**14**	**14**	**13**
5. Final Well Ranking		High	High	High	High

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ? Superfund? is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

Idaho Rural Water Association

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Register for IRWA's Upcoming Conference

The IRWA Annual Technical Training Conference & Expo at the Boise Centre on the Grove. Register online and find information about the classes and activities offered. March 17-19, 2003

CMOM Presentations from July Conference

This one-day PNPCA and IRWA Specialty Conference provided attendees with a comprehensive understanding of SSO and CMOM, including pilot and proactive efforts in EPA Regions 4, 9 and 10.

Updated Training Schedule – April 2003

IRWA's training schedule is broken into 3 regions. The online schedule shows all classes planned for each of the three regions. You may register online for any class, or call the IRWA office.

Online Registration IRWA Training

Professionals working and training together for a safer environment for our communities. Register for training sessions with our easy registration form!

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Mission: To protect human health and preserve the quality of Idaho's air, land, and water for use and enjoyment today and in the future.

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Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(208) 769-1422
Fax: 769-1404

Twin Falls Regional Office
601 Pole Line Rd., Suite 2
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190
Fax: (208) 736-2194

Lewiston Regional Office
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Idaho Falls, ID 83402
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This page was last updated on 3/27/03

Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts

1412 W. Idaho, Suite 210
P.O. Box 2637
Boise, ID 83701
(208) 338-5900 (208) 338-9537 FAX

Envirothon State Competition - Challis, Idaho - - May 12 & 13th, Team Registrations due NOW ******* State Forestry Competition -- May 8th - Ray Delay Farm - Careywood, Idaho**

IASCD Board Of Directors

President - Roger Stutzman
Vice-President - David Ellsworth
Secretary - Kyle Hawley
Treasurer - Claude Bruce
Director - Kevin Koester

Director - Alice Wallace

IASCD Staff

Executive Director-- Kent Foster Administrative Assistant-- Jeanette Wood OnePlan Coordinator-- Wayne Newbill

Conference | Mission | Purpose | Programs | Links

Our Mission

To keep the Soil Conservation District as the leading organization providing action at the local level for promoting wise and beneficial conservation of natural resources with emphasis on soil and water.

Our Purpose

The Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts (IASCD) is a voluntary, non-profit association of Idaho's 51 soil conservation districts cooperating in the management of Idaho's natural resources. In conjunction with districts from other states, they form a part of a national network, the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD, comprising approximately 3,000 districts and over 15,000 individual directors.

The IASCD was organized in 1944 to provide a unified voice for conservation in Idaho. It's members work closely with the State Soil Conservation Commission on problems of policy and natural resource concerns. The IASCD also provides a forum for discussion of common problems, including erosion and sediment control, water quality, forestry, research, conservation and environmental education, resource planning, wildlife and pasture and range. It informs the State Legislature and Congress of its views on these natural resource concerns.

Programs

(click for more information)
Soil Conservation Districts
Total Maximum Daily Load

Home*A*Syst:

Lake*A*Syst:
Priest Lake
Big Payette Lake

Tapping Idaho's Drinking Water Resources

Links

Latah Soil and Water Conservation District
Gooding Soil Conservation District
East Side & West Side Soil and Water Conservation District

Camas Soil Conservation District
National Association of Conservation Districts
Soil Conservation Commission
Idaho OnePlan
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality
Canyon Soil Conservation District
Lewis Soil Conservation District
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Last Updated: April. 2003
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